

Thrift Depositor Protection Ovsgrt. Bd.

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(3) If the Privacy Officer determines it to be in the public interest, the Privacy Officer may waive any duplication fees.

(b) Requesters will not be charged for search or review of a record.

(c) If it is anticipated that duplication fees will exceed \$25, the requester shall be notified promptly, and processing of the request shall be suspended until an agreement to pay the requested fees has been provided by the requester.

§ 1503.12 Exception.

Nothing in this part shall allow access to any information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action or proceeding.

PART 1505—EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES AND CONDUCT

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Subpart G—Competence, Experience, Integrity, and Fitness of Resolution Trust Corporation Employees

1505.40 Minimum competence, experience, integrity, and fitness requirements for Resolution Trust Corporation employees.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1441a(a)(13) and (p)(2); 5 CFR part 735.

SOURCE: 55 FR 5358, Feb. 14, 1990, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 1505.1 Purpose and scope.

(a) This part establishes the standards of responsibility and conduct for all employees of the Oversight Board.

(b) The following subject areas are covered:

(1) Subpart A of this part provides the definitions to be applied in implementing these standards and sets forth general procedures on employee responsibilities, counseling, distribution of the regulation, sanctions, and remedial actions;

(2) Subpart B of this part sets forth basic conflict of interest rules on receiving gifts, entertainment, favors, loans, and travel expenses and rules of conduct on speaking, publications, employment of relatives, use of Board and RTC property, and indebtedness and gambling applicable to all employees;

(3) Subpart C of this part contains rules on credit, investments, purchase of Oversight Board and Resolution Trust Corporation property and assets in conservatorship or receivership, outside employment, and employment of family members applicable to all employees;

(4) Subpart D of this part requires reports of financial interests and employment;

(5) Subpart E of this part sets forth rules on representing others before the Oversight Board and Resolution Trust Corporation;

(6) Subpart F of this part prescribes rules for special government employees; and

(7) Subpart G of this part requires the Resolution Trust Corporation to prescribe policies and procedures setting forth minimum standards of competency, experience, integrity, and fitness for its employees.

§ 1505.2 Definitions.

For the purposes of this part:

(a) *Affiliate* means any depository institution holding company, of which an insured bank or insured savings association is a subsidiary and any other subsidiary of such depository institution holding company. Any entity which is a subsidiary of an insured bank or insured savings association shall be deemed to be an affiliate of that insured bank or insured savings association.

(b) *Appearance* means an individual's physical presence before the United States, including the Board or RTC, in any formal or informal setting or conveyance of material to the United States in connection with a formal pro-

ceeding or application. A communication is broader than an appearance and includes, for example, correspondence or telephone calls.

(c) *Assisted entity* means (1) any insured depository institution which has received financial assistance from the RTC to prevent its failure, (2) any insured depository institution resulting from a merger or consolidation with any insured depository institution described in paragraph (k) of this section, or (3) any parent depository institution holding company of an insured depository institution described in paragraph (k) of this section; *Provided*, that an ongoing financial relationship, including, but not limited to, the repayment of a loan, the servicing of assets, or the existence of stock or warrants, exists between such insured depository institution or insured depository institution holding company and the RTC.

(d) *Assuming entity* means any insured depository institution or insured depository institution holding company which has entered into a transaction with the RTC to purchase some or all of the assets and assume some or all of the liabilities of a failed insured depository institution for a period of one year following the closing of such failed insured depository institution.

(e) *Board* means the Oversight Board.

(f) *Chairperson* means the Chairperson of the Board.

(g) *Covered employee* means any entity or employee required to file a confidential statement of employment and financial interests pursuant to § 1505.24(a) or a public Financial Disclosure Report (SF 278) pursuant to § 1505.25.

(h) *Dependent child* means a son, daughter, stepson, or stepdaughter who either:

(1) Is unmarried, under 21, and living in the employee's household; or

(2) Has received over half of his or her support from the employee in the preceding calendar year.

(i) *Employee* means any member, officer, employee of the Board, including any personnel detailed from any executive department or agency, or individual who, pursuant to a contract or any other arrangement, performs functions or activities of the Oversight Board or RTC, under the direct supervision of an

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officer or employee of the Board or RTC. The term does not include special government employees or independent contractors retained by the RTC whose conduct is regulated under 12 CFR part 1506.

(j) *Independent contractor* means the individual or entity whose work product is supervised by the Oversight or RTC, but whose employees do not perform functions or activities of the Board or RTC, under the direct supervision of board or RTC employees.

(k) *Insured depository institution* means any bank or savings association the deposits of which are insured by a federal deposit insurance fund administered by the FDIC.

(l) *FIRREA* means the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989, Pub. L. 101-73 of August 9, 1989 (103 Stat. 183).

(m) *Member of the employee's immediate household* means a person who is related to the employee by blood, marriage, or adoption and who resides in the same household as the employee.

(n) *Person* means an individual, insured depository institution, corporation, company, association, partnership, firm, society, or any other organization or institution.

(o) *President* means the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Board or his or her delegate.

(p) *RTC* means the Resolution Trust Corporation.

(q) *Security* means any note, stock, treasury stock, bond, debenture, certificate of interest or participation in any profit-sharing agreement, pre-organization certificate or subscription, investment contract, voting trust certificate, or, in general, any interest or instrument commonly known as a security, but does not include a deposit.

(r) *Senior employee* means any member or other officer or employee of the Oversight Board named in or designated by the Director of the Office of Government Ethics pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 207(d).

(s) *Special government employee* means any employee performing temporary duties either on a full time or intermittent basis, with or without compensation, for a period estimated not to exceed 130 days during any period of 365 consecutive days. Independent mem-

bers of the Oversight Board and members of the National and Regional Advisory Boards who perform duties on this basis will be special government employees.

(t) *Subsidiary* means a company the voting stock of which is 50 percent or more owned or controlled by another company.

§ 1505.3 Designated agency ethics official and alternate.

(a) The Board's ethics program shall be coordinated and managed by the Designated Agency Ethics Official (hereinafter referred to as the DAEO) who will be appointed by the Oversight Board.

(b) An Alternate Designated Agency Ethics Official (hereinafter referred to as the Alternate DAEO) will also be appointed by the Board, to act for the DAEO when he or she is unavailable. When acting for the DAEO, the Alternate DAEO may perform all of the duties and functions of the DAEO. All references in these regulations to the DAEO shall mean the Alternate DAEO whenever he or she is acting for the DAEO.

§ 1505.4 Employee responsibility, counseling, and distribution of regulation.

(a) Each employee is responsible for being familiar with and complying with the provisions of this part. The DAEO shall be available for counseling and guidance as to the statutes and regulations affecting employee responsibility and conduct, including interpretation of this part.

(b) The DAEO shall assure that a copy of this part is provided to each new Board employee within 30 days of commencement of employment and each such employee shall complete and file a certification acknowledging receipt of the regulations. The DAEO shall annually distribute a reminder of the basic provisions of this part to each employee.

(c) An employee who believes that any assignment to a matter may result in a conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest shall report immediately all relevant facts to his or her immediate supervisor.

§ 1505.5 Sanctions and remedial actions.

(a) Any violation of this part by an employee, or special government employee, may be cause for disciplinary or remedial action, which may be in addition to any penalty prescribed by law.

(b) Disciplinary action may include, but is not limited to, an oral or written warning or admonishment, reprimand, suspension, or removal from office.

(c) Remedial action may include divestment of conflicting interests, change in assigned duties, or disqualification from a particular assignment or a particular matter.

(d) Unless there is a request for review, pursuant to § 1505.6, of an order of remedial action, such order of remedial action, other than disqualification, shall take effect 20 days after receipt of notice thereof, and disqualification shall take effect immediately. Any order of remedial action reviewed and approved pursuant to § 1505.6 shall take effect immediately upon receipt of notice of the determination of the President.

§ 1505.6 Review of remedial actions.

When remedial action is ordered pursuant to § 1505.5, the affected Board employee, or special government employee, may request the President to review such order. Any request for review shall be made in writing, within 20 days of receipt of notice of the order, and shall contain a statement of reasons for such request. The President will promptly review the matter and provide a written determination which shall be final.

Subpart B—Ethical and Other Conduct and Responsibilities of Employees

§ 1505.7 General rules.

Employees are expected to maintain high standards of honesty, integrity, impartiality, and conduct and to avoid misconduct and conflicts of interest, or the appearance of conflicts of interest. No employee shall engage in any action, whether or not specifically prohibited by this part, which might result in, or create the appearance of:

- (a) Using public office for private gain;
- (b) Giving preferential treatment to any person;
- (c) Impeding the Board's or RTC's efficiency or economy;
- (d) Losing complete independence or impartiality;
- (e) Making a Board decision outside official channels; or
- (f) Adversely affecting the public's confidence in the integrity of the Board or RTC.

§ 1505.8 Gifts, entertainment, favors, and loans.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, no employee may solicit or accept, for himself or herself or for another person, directly or indirectly, any gift, gratuity, favor, entertainment, loan, or other thing of monetary value from a person who:

(1) Has or seeks contractual or other business or financial relationships with the Board or RTC;

(2) Is supervised or regulated by any federal financial regulatory agency;¹

(3) Has interests that may be substantially affected by the performance or nonperformance of the employee's official duties; or

(4) Is an officer, director, or employee of any insured depository institution or trade organization comprised of members who seek to do business with the Board or RTC.

(b) The prohibition of paragraph (a) of this section do not apply:

(1) To the solicitation or acceptance of anything of monetary value from a friend, parent, spouse, child, or other close relative where it is clear from the circumstances that personal or family relationship rather than the business of the persons concerned are the motivating factors;

(2) To the acceptance of unsolicited advertising or promotional material such as pens, pencils, note pads, calendars, and other items of nominal value;

¹ A professional, trade, or business association, a substantial majority of whose members are regulated by or do or seek to do business with the Board or RTC or any federal financial regulatory agency, is itself a prohibited source for purposes of this section. (Memorandum 87 x 13, OGE, issued 1987)

(3) Except as otherwise provided in § 1505.16, to the acceptance of loans from insured depository institutions or other financial institutions on the customary terms and conditions offered to the general public;

(4) To the acceptance of food, refreshments, and accompanying entertainment of nominal value on infrequent occasions in the ordinary course of a conference, meeting, or other function at which an employee is properly in attendance in his or her official capacity; and

(5) To the acceptance of food, refreshments, and accompanying entertainment of nominal value offered in the course of a group function or widely attended gathering at which the attendance of the employee is in the interest of the Board.

(c) Whenever an employee receives a gift or other item of monetary value the acceptance of which is prohibited by paragraph (a) of this section, or whenever a gift or other item of monetary value is received from a source other than a source described in paragraph (a) of this section and is given because of the employee's official position or in conjunction with official duties carried out by the employee, the employee shall notify the DAEO within ten days of receipt of such gift or item. The gift or item shall be promptly returned to the sender or otherwise disposed of as directed by the DAEO. The cost of returning such gift or item shall be borne by the Board.

(d) An employee may not solicit a contribution from another employee for a gift to an official superior, make a donation as a gift to an official superior, or accept a gift from an employee receiving less pay than himself or herself, unless it is a voluntary gift or donation of nominal value made on a special occasion such as marriage, illness, or retirement.

(e) An employee may not request or accept a gift, present, or decoration from a foreign government, except as permitted by law.

(f) Procurement officials shall not, during the conduct of a procurement of goods or services under the Federal Procurement laws and regulations, knowingly solicit or accept any money, gratuity, or other thing of value from

any officer, employee, representative, agent, or consultant of any competing contractor for such procurement.

§ 1505.9 Travel expenses.

(a) Expenses of travel, lodging, and subsistence incurred by an employee while on official duty shall be paid for or reimbursed by the Board and an employee shall not accept payment or reimbursement for such expenses from any private source except as provided in this § 1505.9(d).

(b) On rare occasions where there is no practical alternative to acceptance, an employee may accept travel, lodging, or subsistence from a private source while on official duty. The employee must report the acceptance, value, and circumstances thereof to his or her immediate supervisor and the DAEO within 30 days of such acceptance. When appropriate, the Board will reimburse the private source for the fair market value of such travel, lodging, or subsistence.

(c) For the purpose of this section, "subsistence" does not include food or refreshments accepted on infrequent occasions in the ordinary course of an official function or a widely attended gathering as permitted by § 1505.8 (b)(4) and (b)(5).

(d) Under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 4111, an employee may accept reimbursement for travel, lodging, or subsistence expenses from an organization which is exempt from taxation under 26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3), if no U.S. Government payment or reimbursement is made for the expense, and acceptance does not result in, or create the appearance of, a conflict of interest; and in the case of employees who are permanent employees of any executive department or agency, being utilized by the Board on a reimbursable basis, where acceptance would be consistent with the other federal agency's travel policies and regulations.

§ 1505.10 Use of official information.

(a) Except as permitted in § 1505.11, an employee may not, directly or indirectly, use or allow the use of information which is obtained as a result of his or her Board employment but which is not available to the general public in

order to engage in any financial transaction or to further a private interest.

(b) An employee may not maintain, disclose, or otherwise use information in a manner which violates the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552a.

(c) An employee may not disclose confidential business information obtained in the course of his or her employment or official duties except as authorized by law. (See 18 U.S.C. 1905.)

§ 1505.11 Lectures, speeches, and manuscripts.

(a) No employee shall publish any material or speak before insured depository institutions or public organizations on matters involving the Board or RTC unless the employee receives prior approval, and prior clearance of material to be published, by the President.

(b) An employee shall not use his or her official title without specific written approval of the President. An example of title use where approval is normally appropriate is where the employee's Government position is referred to in biographical information provided in conjunction with lectures, speeches, and manuscripts.

(c) An employee shall not use in any teaching, lecturing, speaking, or writing engagement information obtained as a result of his or her Board employment unless the information is available to the general public or the President gives authorization for such use, upon the determination that the use of the information is in the public interest.

(d) No employee may receive any compensation, honorarium, or other thing of monetary value for any speech, lecture, publication, or similar engagement, the subject matter of which relates specifically to matters involving the Board or RTC or contains information that is not otherwise available to the general public. No employee may accept an honorarium of more than \$2,000 for any appearance, speech, or article in connection with non-board related activities. (See 2 U.S.C. 441i.) Employees appointed by the President to full-time noncareer positions are prohibited from receiving any earned income from any outside

employment or activity. (See Executive Order 12674 of April 12, 1989.)

§ 1505.12 Employment of relatives.

(a) For the purposes of this section:

(1) A *relative* is any person related to an Oversight Board official, an RTC official, or a special Government employee of the Board or RTC as parent, stepparent, child, stepchild, brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, half-brother, half-sister, spouse, uncle, aunt, first cousin, nephew, niece, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law.

(2) An *official* is any employee who has authority to appoint, employ, promote, or advance employees or who recommends anyone for appointment, employment, promotion, or advancement at the Oversight Board or the RTC.

(3) A *supervisor* is any employee whose position requires independent judgment to appoint, employ, promote, advance, assign, direct, reward, transfer, suspend, discipline, remove, adjust grievances, or furlough any person or to recommend any such action.

(b) A Board official may not:

(1) Appoint, employ, promote, or advance any relative to a position at the Oversight Board or the RTC;

(2) Advocate a relative's appointment, employment, promotion, or advancement at the Oversight Board or RTC; or

(3) Appoint, employ, promote, or advance a relative of another Oversight Board or RTC official if such other official has advocated the relative's appointment, employment, promotion, or advancement.

(c)(1) No employee may be a supervisor of any relative.

(2) Whenever any employee becomes a supervisor of a relative, the employee shall report in writing that fact to his or her supervisor. The appropriate management official, in consultation with the DAEO, shall determine whether the relative's position may be removed from the scope of the supervisor's authority, taking into consideration the nature of the supervisor's position, the operational needs of the work unit, and the potential for conflicts of interest or the appearance

thereof. If it is determined that it is not feasible to remove the relative's position from the scope of the supervisor's authority, the appropriate management officials shall determine whether the relative may be assigned to another position at the Board which is outside the scope of the supervisor's authority.

§ 1505.13 Use of property and resources owned or controlled by the Board or RTC.

An employee shall not, directly or indirectly, use or allow the use of any property or resources, owned or controlled by the Board or RTC for other than officially approved activities. An employee has a duty to protect and conserve property, including equipment, supplies, and other property entrusted or issued to the employee.

§ 1505.14 Indebtedness, gambling, and other conduct.

(a) *Indebtedness.* An employee is expected to meet all just financial obligations, whether imposed by law or contract. For the purpose of this section, a "just financial obligation" is one acknowledged by the employee or reduced to judgement by a court or one imposed by law such as federal, state, or local taxes.

(b) *Gambling.* An employee shall not participate in any gambling activity, including use of gambling devices, lotteries, pools, games for money or property, or numbers tickets, while on property owned or leased by the Board or the government, or while on duty for the Board.

(c) *Crimes and dishonesty.* An employee shall not engage in criminal or dishonest, or any other conduct prejudicial to the Board. Any employee who has information indicating that another employee engaged in any criminal conduct or violated any of the rules of these Standards of Conduct shall promptly convey such information to the DAEO.

(d) *Discrimination.* An employee shall not discriminate against any other employee, or applicant for employment, nor exclude any person from participating in, or deny to any person the benefits of, any program or activity administered by the Board or RTC on the

basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age or handicap.

(e) *Political activity.* Employees have the right to vote as they may choose and to express their opinions on all political subjects and candidates, but are forbidden to take active part in political management or campaigns except as permitted by law. Prohibitions concerning political activities may be found in 5 U.S.C. 7321 *et seq.* (the Hatch Act) and 18 U.S.C. 602, 603, and 607.

(f) *Miscellaneous.* Other provisions with which an employee should be familiar include:

(1) The "Code of Ethics for Government Service," which prescribes general standards of conduct (Pub. L. 96-303, 94 Stat. 855-856);

(2) Prohibitions relating to bribery, conflicts of interest, and graft (18 U.S.C. 201 through 209);

(3) Prohibitions against disloyalty and striking (5 U.S.C. 7311, 18 U.S.C. 1918);

(4) Prohibitions against the disclosure of classified information (18 U.S.C. 798);

(5) The provision relating to the habitual use of intoxicants to excess (5 U.S.C. 7352);

(6) Prohibitions against the misuse of a government vehicle (31 U.S.C. 1349(b));

(7) Prohibition against the misuse of the franking privilege (*i.e.*, prepaid postage) (18 U.S.C. 1719);

(8) Prohibition against the use of deceit in an examination or personnel action in connection with government employment (18 U.S.C. 1917);

(9) Prohibition against fraud or false statements in a government matter (18 U.S.C. 1001);

(10) Prohibition against mutilating or destroying a public record (18 U.S.C. 2071);

(11) Prohibitions against embezzlement of government money or property (18 U.S.C. 641); failing to account for public money (18 U.S.C. 643); and embezzlement of the money or property of another person in the possession of an employee by reason of his or her employment (18 U.S.C. 654);

(12) Prohibition against unauthorized use of documents relating to claims from or by the government (18 U.S.C. 285); and

(13) Prohibition against lobbying with appropriated funds (18 U.S.C. 1913).

Subpart C—Financial Interests and Obligations; Outside Employment

§ 1505.15 General rules.

(a) No employee shall have any direct or indirect financial interest or obligation that conflicts or appears to conflict with the employee's duties and responsibilities.

(b) No employee may negotiate or have any arrangement concerning prospective employment with a person whose financial interests may be directly and substantially affected by the employee's performance of his or her Board duties and responsibilities while the employee is personally and substantially engaged, as part of his or her official duties, in any matter affecting that person. (See 18 U.S.C. 208.)

(c) No employee may participate personally and substantially, by decision, approval, disapproval, recommendation, the rendering of advice, investigation, or other action, in any matter in which the employee, the employee's spouse, minor child, partner, or organization in which the employee serves as an officer, director, trustee, partner, or employee, has a financial interest (other than a deposit in an insured depository institution). (See 18 U.S.C. 208.)

(d) No partner of an employee or a special government employee may act as agent or attorney for any person other than the United States before the Board or RTC in a matter in which the employee participates or has participated, personally and substantially, by decision, approval, disapproval, recommendation, the rendering of advice, investigation, or otherwise or which is the subject of the employee's official responsibility. (See 18 U.S.C. 207.)

(e) An employee shall disqualify himself or herself from participation in any matter in which he or she has a financial interest by notifying his or her supervisor and the DAEO in writing of such matter and financial interest.

(f) The prohibitions of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (e) of this section shall not apply if the employee receives the prior written determination by the

President, after consultation with the DAEO and the Office of Government Ethics, that the interest is not so substantial as to be deemed likely to affect the integrity of the employee's services to the Board. (See 18 U.S.C. 208(b)(1).)

§ 1505.16 Extensions of credit.

Unless the credit is extended through the use of a credit card under the same terms and conditions as are offered to the general public and the total line of credit from any one institution does not exceed \$10,000:

(a) Covered employees may not knowingly, directly or indirectly, accept or become obligated on any extension of credit from any institution which the RTC manages as conservator or an assisted or assuming entity, for as long as the institution remains in conservatorship or one year following the end of the RTC's involvement with the assisted or assuming entity. Such an institution will hereafter be referred to as a "prohibited creditor". The DAEO for the Oversight Board will maintain a list of "prohibited creditors" for review by Oversight Board employees. An employee's knowledge that he was accepting or becoming obligated on an extension of credit from such an institution can be presumed if the institution was on the list of prohibited institutions and the employee had a reasonable opportunity to review the list prior to accepting or becoming obligated on an extension of credit from such an institution.

(b) If the adoption of this regulation, change in marital status, commencement of employment, or an action affecting the status of the creditor² results in an extension of credit prohibited by paragraph (a) of this section, such extension of credit may be retained by the covered employee if it is liquidated under its original terms, without renegotiation. If an otherwise

²Such actions include, but are not limited to, mergers, acquisitions, transactions under section 13 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1823) or similar actions beyond the employee's control.

prohibited extension of credit is retained in accordance with this paragraph, the employee shall be disqualified from participating in any particular matter having a direct and predictable impact on the creditor; *Provided*, that the President, after consultation with the DAEO and the Office of Government Ethics, may determine that the obligation will not affect the integrity of the employee's services to the Board.

(c) A covered employee otherwise required to liquidate a non-conforming extension of credit under its original terms may request permission to renegotiate the loan. Any such request shall be made, in writing, to the President, with a copy provided to the DAEO, stating:

- (1) The purpose of the renegotiation;
- (2) The terms and conditions of the original loan;
- (3) The terms and conditions now available to the general public;
- (4) The terms and conditions now offered the employee;
- (5) What action the employee has taken to move the loan to an otherwise nonprohibited creditor; and
- (6) The financial hardship, if any, denial of the request will cause.

(d) No covered employee may renegotiate a loan from a prohibited creditor without the prior written approval of the President, after consultation with the DAEO.

(e) Notwithstanding the restrictions of this section, a covered employee may assume a mortgage loan made by a prohibited creditor under the following circumstances:

- (1) The loan is for employee's personal residence;
- (2) The employee is unable to arrange, without undue financial hardship, a loan from a nonprohibited creditor;
- (3) The terms of the assumption are no more favorable than those made available to the general public by the same creditor;
- (4) The employee receives the prior approval of the appropriate approving official, who shall have consulted with the DAEO; and
- (5) The employee is disqualified from participating in any particular matter

having a direct and predictable impact on the creditor.

(f) An extension of credit to a covered employee's spouse or dependent child shall constitute an extension of credit to the employee.

§ 1505.17 Securities of insured depository institutions.

(a) While employed by the Board an employee may not purchase, own, or control, directly or indirectly, any securities of an insured depository institution or affiliate thereof, except as permitted in this section.

(b)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, an employee may own or control securities of an insured depository institution, or affiliate thereof, whenever:

(i) Ownership or control was acquired prior to commencement of Board employment, or after commencement of employment, through a change in marital status or through circumstances beyond the employee's control, such as inheritance, gift, or merger, acquisition or other change in corporate ownership;

(ii) The employee makes full, written disclosure on the prescribed form to the President and DAEO, within 30 days of commencing employment or acquiring the interest; and

(iii) The employee is disqualified from participating in any particular matter having a direct and predictable impact on the insured depository institution or affiliate; *Provided*, that the President, after consultation with the DAEO and the Office of Government Ethics, may determine that disqualification is not necessary because the employee's interest is too inconsequential to affect the integrity of the employee's services to the Board.

An employee may own or control additional securities which result from a stock split, stock dividend, or the exercise of options or preemptive rights arising out of the ownership of such securities.

(2) The President, after consultation with the DAEO, may require that an employee divest his or her interest in securities whenever disqualification under paragraph (b)(1) of this section might impair the employee's ability to

perform his or her Board duties and responsibilities.

(c) An employee may have an indirect interest in securities of an insured depository institution, or affiliate thereof which arises through ownership of shares (or other investment units) of publicly held holding companies, mutual funds, or investment trusts but only if:

(1) The assets of the holding company, mutual fund, or investment trust consist primarily of securities of nonbank entities; and

(2) The employee does not own or control 5 percent or more of the shares (or other investment units) of the holding company, mutual fund, or investment trust.

Such an indirect interest in securities of an insured bank or affiliate is deemed too inconsequential to affect the integrity of the employee's services to the Board. (This provision, which represents a statutory waiver pursuant to former 18 U.S.C. 208(b)(2), is adopted from the FDIC regulations at 12 CFR 336.1–7(c).)

§ 1505.18 Other investments.

(a) While employed by the Board an employee may not purchase, own, or control, directly or indirectly, any securities issued by any bridge bank or other institution organized under section 21A(b)(11) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board Act as added by section 501(a) of FIRREA.

(b) While employed by the Board an employee may not purchase securities of, or otherwise invest in, any open- or closed-end fund primarily designed to acquire thrifts or other insured depository institutions.

(c) While employed by the Board an employee may not knowingly acquire, directly or indirectly, any financial interest which conflicts or, appears to conflict, with his or her official duties and responsibilities.

(d)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, an employee may own or control investments described in paragraph (c) of this section whenever:

(i) Ownership or control was acquired prior to commencement of Board employment, or after commencement of employment, through a change in mar-

ital status or through circumstances beyond the employee's control, such as inheritance, gift, or merger, acquisition or other change in corporate ownership;

(ii) The employee makes full, written disclosure on the prescribed form to the DAEO within 30 days of commencing employment or acquiring the interest; and

(iii) The employee is disqualified from participating in any decision or other action having a direct and predictable impact on the employee's financial interest; *Provided*, that the President, after consultation with the DAEO and the Office of Government Ethics, may determine that disqualification is not necessary because the employee's interest is too inconsequential to affect the integrity of the employee's services to the Board.

(2) The employee may be required to dispose of his or her interest in securities whenever disqualification under paragraph (d)(1) of this section might impair the employee's ability to perform his or her Board duties and responsibilities.

(e) An employee may have an indirect interest in otherwise prohibited investments which arises through ownership of shares (or other investment units) of publicly held companies, mutual funds, or investment trusts which have broadly diversified portfolios not specializing in any particular industry and which are:

(1) Widely held and are not under the employee's control; or

(2) Limited partnership interests in large public partnerships (i.e., one which has at least 39 partnership interests) and less than 25% of the gross revenues of the limited partnership is derived from firms doing business with the RTC.

The employee is disqualified, however, from participating in any particular matter having a direct and predictable impact on the employee's financial interest in such investments; *Provided*, that the President, after consultation with the DAEO and the Office of Government Ethics, may determine that disqualification is not necessary because the employee's interest is too inconsequential to affect the integrity of the employee's services to the Board.

§ 1505.19 Purchase of assets of institutions in conservatorship or receivership.

(a) An employee, the employee's spouse or dependent child, or members of the employee's immediate household shall not, directly or indirectly, purchase any property which, to the employee's knowledge, the RTC manages as conservator of an insured depository institution or holds in its capacity as receiver, liquidator, or liquidating agent of the assets of an insured depository institution, regardless of how the property is sold.

(b) An employee who is involved in the disposition of conservatorship or receivership assets shall disqualify himself or herself from participation in the disposition of such assets when the employee becomes aware that any relative, or any organization or partnership with which the employee, the employee's spouse or dependent child is associated, has submitted a bid for purchase of such assets. The employee shall advise the President and the DAEO in writing of the self-disqualification.

(c) An employee shall not, directly or indirectly, use or release to persons outside the Board confidential information regarding the sale or disposition of assets.

[55 FR 5358, Feb. 14, 1990; 55 FR 11719, Mar. 29, 1990]

§ 1505.20 Purchase of Board or RTC property.

An employee, the employee's spouse or dependent child, or members of the employee's immediate household shall not, directly or indirectly, purchase or bid on any property owned by the Board or owned or held by the RTC in its corporate capacity.

§ 1505.21 Providing goods or services to the Board or RTC.

An employee, the employee's spouse or dependent child, or members of the employee's immediate household shall not, directly or indirectly, provide any goods or services for compensation to the Board or RTC unless the President determines, subject to the prohibitions in 18 U.S.C. 203 and 205, that there is a most compelling reason to do so, such as where the Board's or RTC's needs

cannot be otherwise met. For the purposes of this section, the term "services" does not include services as required by the employee's position with the Board.

§ 1505.22 Outside employment and other activity.

(a) An employee shall not engage in employment or other activity outside the scope of his or her Board employment which is not compatible with the full and proper discharge of the employee's duties and responsibilities to the Board. Employment or activity which is not compatible with the employee's duties and responsibilities to the Board includes, but is not limited to, that which results in, or creates an appearance of, a conflict of interest or impairs the employee's physical or mental capacity to perform the duties and responsibilities of his or her position with the Board. Such employment or activity may involve:

(1) Service, with or without compensation, as an organizer, incorporator, director, officer, trustee, or representative of, or advisor or consultant to, or in any other capacity with, any insured depository institution, including a credit union;

(2) Service, with or without compensation, in any capacity with an investment advisor, investment company, investment fund, mutual fund, insurance company, stockbroker, underwriter, or any other person engaged in providing financial services; or

(3) Active participation in or conduct of a business dealing with or related to real estate including, but not limited to, real estate brokerage, management and sales, property insurance and appraisal services.

(b) An employee shall not engage in outside employment or other activity, with or without compensation, with any person or entity doing business with the Board or RTC.

(c) An employee shall not accept any money or anything of monetary value from a private source as compensation for the employee's service to the Board or RTC. (See 18 U.S.C. 209.)

(d) An employee shall not, directly or indirectly, receive compensation for representational services rendered by himself or herself or another before an

agency of the Federal or District of Columbia Government on matters in which the United States has an interest. (See 18 U.S.C. 203.)

(e) Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, an employee shall not represent anyone before an agency or court of the Federal or District of Columbia Government, with or without compensation, in matters in which the United States has an interest, other than in the proper discharge of the employee's official duties. (See 18 U.S.C. 205.)

(f) An employee must obtain the prior written approval of the President, after consultation with the DAEO, in order to represent a parent, spouse, child, or person or estate for which he or she serves as a guardian, executor, administrator, trustee, or personal fiduciary, with or without compensation. (See 18 U.S.C. 205.)

(g) This section does not preclude an employee from participating in the activities of:

(1) Charitable, religious, professional, social, fraternal, nonprofit educational and recreational, public service, or civic organizations, so long as such participation does not violate § 1505.16 or 18 U.S.C. 203 or 205; or

(2) National or state political parties, if not prohibited by law.

(h) Any employee who engages in, or intends to engage in, outside employment or other activity must obtain the prior written approval of the President who, after consultation with the DAEO, will determine whether such employment or activity is compatible with the purposes of this part.

§ 1505.23 Employment of family members by persons other than the Board or RTC.

(a) In order to avoid a conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict, a covered employee shall report to the President the employment of the employee's spouse, child, parent, brother, sister, or a member of the employee's immediate household, within 30 days of when the employee becomes aware of it; by:

(1) An insured depository institution or its affiliate;

(2) A firm or business with which, to the employee's knowledge, the Board

or RTC has a contractual or other business or financial relationship; or

(3) A firm or business which, to the employee's knowledge, is seeking a business or contractual relationship with the Board or RTC.

(b) A covered employee will not be assigned to any matter directly involving the family member's employer unless the President, after consultation with the DAEO, makes a prior determination that the nature of the family member's employment makes it unlikely that the employee's services to the Board will be affected by participation in the matter. In making determinations under this section, significant weight shall be given to the policy-making character of the family member's position. Under most circumstances, positions which are clerical or lacking policy-making character would not require disqualification.

Subpart D—Confidential Statements of Employment and Financial Interests; Public Financial Disclosure Reports; and Report of Employment Upon Resignation

§ 1505.24 Confidential statement of employment and financial interests.

(a) *General.* All Board employees, including employees of other agencies detailed to the Board, classified at GS-13 to GS-15, or at a comparable pay level under the Board's personnel authority, shall be deemed to be covered employees for the purpose of filing confidential statements of employment and financial interests pursuant to this section. The President, after consultation with the DAEO and the Office of Government Ethics, may require the filing of such statements by employees at pay levels below GS-13, or a comparable pay level under the Board's personnel authority, when it is determined to be essential to protect the integrity of the Government and avoid possible conflict of interest situations.

(b) *Submission of statements.* (1) Covered employees will be required to file statements of employment and financial interests within 30 days of initial employment, and each reappointment thereto and annually thereafter with

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information as of June 30. Covered employees who have commenced employment within 90 days of June 30 need not submit another statement for such reporting period.

(2) Statements shall be made upon forms prescribed by the Board. Instructions accompanying the forms will indicate where the statement is to be submitted. Each covered employee required to file shall be notified of their obligation.

(3) Each statement of employment and financial interests and its instructions will require the covered employee to supply information on:

(i) All other employment; and

(ii) The financial interests of the employee which have been determined to be relevant in light of the duties he or she is to perform, including, but not limited to, the name of companies in which he or she has a financial interest, and the nature of such financial interest.

(c) *Confidentiality of statements.* Statements of employment and financial interests shall be held in confidence. Statements shall be received, reviewed, and retained in the office of the DAEO, who shall be responsible for maintaining the statements in confidence.

§ 1505.25 Public Financial Disclosure Reports.

Officers and employees (including special Government employees, who are expected to serve in excess of 60 days out of a 365 day period) whose positions are classified at GS-16 or above of the General Schedule, or whose basic rate of pay (excluding "step" increases) under other pay schedules is equal to or greater than the rate for GS-16 (step 1), and employees whose positions are excepted from competitive service by reason of being of a confidential or policy-making character (unless otherwise excluded by the Office of Government Ethics) must file Financial Disclosure Reports (SF 278) upon appointment, termination, and annually in accordance with the regulations of the Office of Government Ethics, 5 CFR part 2634 (formerly 5 CFR part 734). Oversight Board members who are employees of other government agencies will file their reports with their employing

agency, and pursuant to FIRREA, file a copy with the RTC ethics counselor.

§ 1505.26 Report of employment upon resignation.

Each covered employee shall report to the DAEO on a prescribed form his or her resignation to accept employment in the private sector. Such report shall include pertinent information regarding the prospective employment and shall be made as soon as possible but in no event less than two weeks prior to the effective date of resignation.

[55 FR 5358, Feb. 14, 1990; 55 FR 11719, Mar. 29, 1990]

Subpart E—Limitations on Activities of Former Employees, Including Special Government Employees

§ 1505.27 Limitations on representation.

(a) No former employee or special government employee, after terminating government employment, shall knowingly act as agent or attorney for, or otherwise represent any other person, except the United States, in any formal or informal appearance before, or with the intent to influence, make any oral or written communication on behalf of any other person other than the United States:

(1) To any department, agency, or court of the United States;

(2) In connection with any particular government matter involving a specific party; and

(3) In which such employee or special government employee participated personally and substantially as an employee or special government employee through decision, approval, disapproval, recommendation, advice, investigation, or otherwise.

See 18 U.S.C. 207(a) and 5 CFR 2637.201 (formerly 5 CFR 737.5(a)).

(b) No former employee or special government employee, within two years after termination of employment with the Board, shall knowingly act as agent or attorney for, or otherwise represent any other person, except the

United States, in any formal or informal appearance before, or with the intent to influence, make any oral or written communication on behalf of any other person other than the United States:

(1) To any department, agency, or court of the United States;

(2) In connection with any particular government matter involving a specific party; and

(3) If such matter was actually pending under the employee's responsibility as an officer or employee within a period of one year prior to the termination of such responsibility.

See 18 U.S.C. 207(b)(i) and 5 CFR 2632.202 (formerly 5 CFR 737.7(a)).

(c) No former senior employee, within two years after termination of employment with the Board or RTC, shall knowingly represent or aid, counsel, advise, consult, or assist in representing any other person, except the United States, by personal presence at any formal or informal appearance:

(1) Before any department, agency, or court of the United States;

(2) In connection with any particular government matter involving a specific party; and

(3) In which matter he or she participated personally and substantially while an employee.

See 18 U.S.C. 207(b)(ii) and 5 CFR 2637.203 (formerly 5 CFR 737.9(a)).

(d) The provisions of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section shall not apply to the participation of a former employee or special government employee, other than those persons described in paragraph (e) of this section, in matters of general application, such as rulemaking, proposed legislation or regulations, and the formulation of general policy standards or objectives but shall apply to rulemaking having a direct and predictable effect on a certain party or group of parties. See 5 CFR 2637.201, (formerly 5 CFR 737.5(c)).

(e) For a period of one year after termination of employment with the Board, no former senior employee (other than a special government employee who serves for fewer than sixty (60) days in a calendar year) shall knowingly act as an agent or attorney for, or otherwise represent any other person except the United States, in any

formal or informal appearance before, or with the intent to influence, make any oral or written communication on behalf of any other person other than the United States to the Board or RTC or any of its officers or employees in connection with any particular government matter, whether or not involving a specific party, which is pending before the Board or RTC, or in which the Board or RTC has a direct and substantial interest. See 18 U.S.C. 207(c) and 5 CFR 2637.204 (formerly 5 CFR 737.11).

[55 FR 5358, Feb. 14, 1990; 55 FR 11719, Mar. 29, 1990]

§ 1505.28 Limitations on aiding or advising.

(a) For a period of one year after termination of employment with the Oversight Board, no former covered employee, including a former senior employee, shall knowingly act as agent or attorney for, or otherwise aid or advise any other person (except the United States), concerning any judicial or other proceeding, application, request for a ruling or other determination, contract, claim, or other particular matter:

(1) In which the former employee knows that the United States is a party or has a direct and substantial interest;

(2) That involves the same specific party or parties; and

(3) In which matter he or she participated personally and substantially while an employee.

(b) For purpose of paragraph (a) of this section, the limitations on aiding and advising shall only apply to particular matters about which the former employee had access to information which is exempt from disclosure under section 552 of title 5 of the United States Code, and which is so designated by the Oversight Board or RTC and which information is the basis for the aid or advice.

§ 1505.29 Consultation as to propriety of appearance before the Board or RTC.

Any former employee who wishes to appear before the Board or RTC on behalf of any person other than the United States, or an agency thereof, at any time after termination of employment

with the Board, may consult the DAEO as to the propriety of such appearance.

§ 1505.30 Suspension of appearance privilege.

Any former employee or special government employee who, knowingly fails to comply with the provisions of this subpart, may be prohibited from making an appearance before or an oral or written communication to the Board or RTC for such period of time as provided in procedures to be adopted by the Board or RTC.

Subpart F—Ethical and Other Conduct and Responsibilities of Special Government Employees

§ 1505.31 General.

(a) Special government employees are those serving the Board by performing temporary duties either on a full time or intermittent basis, with or without compensation, for a period not to exceed 130 days during any period of 365 consecutive days. The two independent members of the Board and members of the National and Regional Advisory Boards are expected to be special government employees.

(b) The rules of conduct contained in subparts A, B, C, D, and E of this part shall also apply to special government employees insofar as their employment with the Board is concerned, except as otherwise indicated in this subpart F. Thus, for example, the prohibition in § 1505.14(e), concerning active participation in political management or campaigns (5 U.S.C. 7321 *et seq.*, the Hatch Act), only applies to special government employees on days that they serve the Board, and the general restrictions imposed on outside employment and investments by subpart C of this part do not apply to special government employees as long as they are disqualified from dealing with particular matters affecting their employers or financial interests.

§ 1505.32 Applicability of 18 U.S.C. 203 and 205.

(a) The prohibitions in 18 U.S.C. 203 and 205 applicable to special government employees are less stringent than those which affect regular employees.

These two sections in general operate to preclude a regular Government employee, except in the discharge of his or her official duties, from representing another person before a department, agency or court, whether with or without compensation, in a matter in which the United States is a party or has a direct and substantial interest. However, the two sections impose only the following major restrictions upon a special government employee:

(1) He or she may not, except in the discharge of his or her official duties represent anyone else (or receive compensation from another's representation) before a court or Government agency in a particular matter involving a specific party or parties in which the United States is a party or has a direct and substantial interest and in which he or she has at any time participated personally and substantially in the course of his or her Government employment. What constitutes personal and substantial participation in a matter is discussed in § 1505.34(b).

(2) He or she may not, except in the discharge of his or her official duties, represent anyone else (or receive compensation from another's representation) in a matter involving a specific party or parties in which the United States is a party or has a direct and substantial interest and which is pending before the agency he or she serves. However, this restraint is not applicable if he or she has served the agency no more than 60 days during the past 365. He or she is bound by the restraint, if applicable, regardless of whether the matter is one in which he or she has ever participated personally and substantially.

(b) These restrictions prohibit both paid and unpaid representation and apply to a special government employee on the days when he or she does not serve the Government as well as on the days when he or she does.

(c) A special government employee who undertakes service with the Board, and another Federal entity, including the RTC, shall inform each of his or her arrangements with the other.

(d) There may be situations where a special government employee has a responsible position with his or her regular employer which requires the employee to participate personally in a particular matter before the Board or RTC. In this situation, assuming that such representation is not prohibited by 18 U.S.C. 203 or 205, the special government employee should participate in the matter for his or her regular employer only with the knowledge and approval of the President, after consultation with the DAEO. However, an independent member of the Oversight Board or a member of a National or Regional Advisory Board may not represent his or her regular employer in, and must be fully recused from agency deliberations or actions concerning any contract or other particular matter such employer has before or involving the Oversight Board or RTC, and must also be prohibited from sharing in any fees or profits directly attributable to such contract or other particular matter. Employers of those who serve as independent members of the Oversight Board or members of a National or Regional Advisory Board are not barred from contracting with the Oversight Board.

(e) Section 205 of title 18, U.S.C., permits a special government employee to represent, with or without compensation, a parent, spouse, child, or another person or an estate he or she serves as a fiduciary, but only if he or she has the approval of the official responsible for appointments to his or her position and the matter involved is neither one in which he or she has participated personally or substantially nor one under his or her official responsibility. What constitutes personal and substantial participation in a matter is discussed in §1505.34(b). The term “official responsibility” is defined in 18 U.S.C. 202 to mean the direct administrative or operating authority, whether immediate or final and either exercisable alone or with others, and either personally or through subordinates, to approve, disapprove, or otherwise direct action in the Board or RTC.

§ 1505.33 Applicability of 18 U.S.C. 207.

Section 207 of title 18, U.S.C., applies to individuals who have left Govern-

ment service, including former special government employees. It prevents a former employee or special government employee from representing another person in connection with certain matters (or making oral or written communications, with the intent to influence, to the Government or a court) in which he or she participated personally and substantially on behalf of the Government. The matters are those involving a specific party or parties in which the United States is also a party or has a direct and substantial interest. What constitutes personal and substantial participation in a matter is discussed in §1505.34(b). In addition, section 207 of title 18, U.S.C. prevents a former employee for a period of two years after his or her responsibility for a matter has ceased, from representing another person (or making oral or written communications with the intent to influence) in such matter before a court, department or agency if the matter was actually pending within the area of his or her official responsibility at any time in the last year prior to termination of the employee’s responsibility.

[55 FR 5358, Feb. 14, 1990; 55 FR 11719, Mar. 29, 1990]

§ 1505.34 Applicability of 18 U.S.C. 208.

(a) Section 208 of title 18, U.S.C., bears on the activities of Government personnel, including special government employees in the course of their official duties. In general, it prevents an employee or special Government employee from participating personally and substantially as a Government officer or employee in a particular matter in which, to his or her knowledge, the employee, the employee’s spouse, minor child, partner, or a profit or nonprofit organization with which the employee has or is serving as officer, director, trustee, partner or employee, or any person or organization with whom the employee is negotiating or has any arrangement concerning prospective employment, has a financial interest. Waivers may be granted by the President, after consultation with the DAEO and the Office of Government Ethics. Until a waiver is granted, special government employees are disqualified from participating in

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any matter in which such a financial interest exists.

(b) For the purposes of 18 U.S.C. 208, the phrase “participates personally and substantially in a particular matter” applies to participation through decision, approval, disapproval, recommendation, the rendering of advice, investigation, or otherwise, in a judicial or other proceeding, application, request for a ruling or other determination, contract, claim, controversy, change, accusation, arrest, or other particular matter. Accordingly, a special government employee should in general be disqualified from participating as such in a matter of any type the outcome of which will have a direct and predictable effect upon the financial interests covered by section 208.

§ 1505.35 Use of Board employment.

A special government employee shall not use his or her Board employment for a purpose that is, or gives the appearance of being, motivated by the desire for private gain for himself or herself or another person, particularly one with whom he or she has family, business, or financial ties.

§ 1505.36 Use of inside information.

(a) A special government employee shall not use any inside information obtained as a result of his or her Board employment for private gain for himself or herself or another person, either by direct action on his or her part or by counsel, recommendation, or suggestion to another person, particularly one with whom he or she has family, business, or financial ties. For the purpose of this section, “inside information” means information obtained under Board or RTC authority which has not become part of the body of public information.

(b) The provisions of §1505.11(a) through (d) with regard to employees shall be applicable to special government employees.

§ 1505.37 Coercion.

A special government employee shall not use his or her Board employment to coerce, or give the appearance of coercing, a person to provide financial benefit to himself or herself or another person particularly one with whom he

or she has family, business, or financial ties.

§ 1505.38 Advice on rules of conduct and conflicts of interest statutes.

Any special government employee having any doubt as to the ethics of any conduct falling within the conflicts of interest statutes, or regulations, should confer with the DAEO. Assistance in interpreting the conflicts of interest statutes, these regulations, and any other instructions involving conduct and conflicts of interest, will also be provided by the DAEO to any special government employee, prospective special government employee, and their appointing officials and supervisors desiring it.

§ 1505.39 Disclosure of employment and financial interests.

Special government employees will be required to file a confidential statement of employment and financial interests in accordance with § 1505.24, or a Financial Disclosure Report (SF 278) in accordance with § 1505.25.

Subpart G—Competence, Experience, Integrity, and Fitness of Resolution Trust Corporation Employees

§ 1505.40 Minimum competence, experience, integrity, and fitness requirements for Resolution Trust Corporation employees.

(a) For the purposes of this section:

(1) *Default* has the meaning set forth in 12 CFR 1506.2(d).

(2) *Pattern or practice of defalcation* has the meaning set forth in 12 CFR 1506.2(k).

(3) *Loss* has the meaning set forth in 12 CFR 1506.2(g).

(4) *Material obligation* has the meaning set forth in 12 CFR 1506.2(i).

(5) *Substantial loss to the Federal Deposit insurance funds* has the meaning set forth in 12 CFR 1506.2(t).

(b) The RTC shall prescribe policies and procedures which, at a minimum ensure that any individual (not subject to the regulations at 12 CFR part 1506 or 12 CFR part 1606) who is performing, directly or indirectly, any function or service on behalf of the RTC meets

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minimum standards of competency, experience, integrity, and fitness and that only persons meeting such minimum standards:

(1) Enter into any contract with the RTC; or

(2) Are employed by the RTC or otherwise perform any service for or on behalf of the RTC.

(c) The standards established by the RTC in its policies and procedures issued pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section shall, at a minimum, prohibit from service on its behalf any person who has:

(1) Been convicted of any felony;

(2) Been removed from, or prohibited from participation in the affairs of, any insured depository institution pursuant to any final enforcement action by any appropriate Federal banking agency;

(3) Demonstrated a pattern or practice of defalcation regarding obligations to insured depository institutions; or

(4) Caused a substantial loss to Federal deposit insurance funds.

(d) The RTC shall prescribe policies and procedures which require that any offer (not subject to the regulations at 12 CFR part 1506 or 12 CFR part 1606), and any employment application submitted to the RTC, include a list and description of any instance during the preceding 5 years in which the person or company under such person's control defaulted on a material obligation to an insured depository institution; and such additional information as the RTC determines to be necessary.

[55 FR 5358, Feb. 14, 1990; 55 FR 11719, Mar. 29, 1990]

PART 1506—QUALIFICATION OF, ETHICAL STANDARDS OF CONDUCT FOR, AND RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION BY INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS

Sec.

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1506.16 Resolution Trust Corporation as conservator.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1441a(a)(13) and (p)(1)(B), (3), (6), and (7).

SOURCE: 55 FR 5350, 5356, Feb. 14, 1990, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1506.1 Authority, purpose, and scope.

(a) *Authority.* This part is adopted pursuant to section 21A(p) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as added by section 501 of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 ('FIRREA'), Pub. L. 101-73, section 501, 103 Stat. 183, 363 (to be codified at 12 U.S.C. 1441a(p)); section 21A(b) (4) and (12) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as added by section 501 of FIRREA, Pub. L. 101-73, section 501, 103 Stat. 183, 363 (to be codified at 12 U.S.C. 1441a(b) (4) and (12)); and section 11(d) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, as amended by section 212 of FIRREA, Pub. L. 101-73, section 212, 103 Stat. 183, 222 (to be codified at 12 U.S.C. 1821(d)). Pursuant to those sections, the Oversight Board and the Resolution Trust Corporation are promulgating rules and regulations applicable to independent contractors governing conflicts of interest, ethical responsibilities, the use of confidential information consistent with the goals and purposes of titles 18 and 41 of the United States Code, and minimum standards of competence, experience, integrity, and fitness.

(b) *Purpose.* These regulations seek to ensure that contractors meet minimum standards of competence, integrity, fitness, and experience and are held to the highest standards of ethical conduct in performing services for the RTC. They are intended to prevent:

(1) The direct or indirect use of information gained through performance of a contract with the RTC for personal